GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BULLETIN 70
PLATE 1

EXPLANATION

Upper Cretaceous — CRETACEOUS

Kt — Tuscaloosa formation[1]
Gravel, sand and clay

PENNSYLVANIAN

Fpv — Pottsville formation
Sandstone and shale

MISSISSIPPIAN — CARBONIFEROUS

Mb — Bangor limestone
Includes Pennington formation at top. Limestone, shaly at base, thick-bedded, light gray to light bluish-gray, crystalline or oolitic in upper part. Pennington formation, red and green shale with limestone in upper part

Mh — Hartselle sandstone
Sandstone, brown, thick- and thin-bedded, containing thin shale layers. Locally asphaltic

Oz — Ore-bearing zone
Mostly in Tuscaloosa formation, but locally extends downward into residual clay at top of Bangor limestone

Contact

Mines and quarries

[1]At the time this report was written the Tuscaloosa formation was not subdivided. Conant and Monroe (1946) redefined it as the Tuscaloosa group made up of the Cottondale, Eoline, Coker and Gordo formations.

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1960

Base from U. S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, Barton, 15', 1925, and from unpublished planetable maps, U. S. Geological Survey, 1934-36

Geology by E. F. Burchard, 1931

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE RUSSELLVILLE BROWN IRON ORE DISTRICT, FRANKLIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL